



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF
COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

PTB. 211 (N)

065

Report
OF THE
INDIAN TARIFF BOARD
ON THE
**ZIP FASTNER
INDUSTRY**

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BOMBAY

1951

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THE INDIAN TARIFF BOARD

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F INQUIRIES

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	Symbol	No.
1. Sodium thiosulphate, sodium sulphite (anhydrous) and sodium bisulphite (1946)	PTB	156
2. Richromates (1946)	PTB	157
3. Phosphates and phosphoric acid (1946)	PTB	156
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26. Plywood and teachests (1947)	PTB	113
27. Cotton and hair belting (1947)	PTB	121
28. Starch (1947)	PTB	103
29. Glucose (1947)	PTB	104
30. Chloroform, ether sulphuric p.b. and anaesthetic and potassium permanganate (1947)	PTB	109

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Dr. H. L. Dey, D.Sc. (Lond.)—*President*.

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Mr. M. A. Mulky, M.Sc. (Econ.) (London)—*Secretary*.

PERSONNEL OF THE PANEL WHICH HEARD THE CASE

Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu—*Member*.

Mr. B. N. Adarkar—*Member*.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 16th February, 1952

RESOLUTION

(TARIFFS)

No. 63(1)-T.B/51.—The Indian Tariff Board was asked to enquire into the claim for protection from the Zip Fastener Industry. The Board has submitted its Report. Its recommendations are as follows:—

- (1) The existing revenue duty of 31½ per cent. *ad valorem* should be converted into a protective duty at the same rate.
- (2) The protective duty should remain in force for a period of three years.
- (3) If, at any time during the period of protection, the landed cost without duty, of the imported product falls appreciably below the present level (11 as. 5 p. per foot for "Lightning" zip fasteners of 12" length and 8 as. per foot for "Flash" zip fasteners on the same length) so as to jeopardise the position of the indigenous industry, the industry may approach the Board for a review of the protective duty under Section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
- (4) Until brass strips of the required specifications begin to be produced in India, the industry should be given facilities to import them from abroad.
- (5) The industry has suggested that import licences for brass strips should be available for use from the hard currency as well as the soft currency sources. In view of the world shortage of this material, this suggestion should receive sympathetic consideration from Government.
- (6) The Link Industries, Madras, should be allowed to export their brass scrap on condition that a specified proportion of it is re-imported in the form of brass strips.
- (7) Government may consider the possibility of extending to this industry the benefit of any arrangement which may be made to procure brass strips required by the Telephone Company at Bangalore.
- (8) Government should consider the possibility of waiving at least a part of the import duty on brass strips required by the zip fastener industry.

- (9) Steps should be taken to make available to this industry the type of yarn required for the manufacture of zip fastener tapes, or alternatively, the industry should be given facilities to import its requirements of tape or yarn from abroad.
 - (10) Arrangements should be made with the Collectors of Customs and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics for recording the imports of zip fasteners into India in terms of quantity and value under the following heads:—
 - (i) Zip fasteners with metal teeth
 - (a) heavy
 - (b) others
 - (ii) Zip fasteners with celluloid teeth.
 - (11) In formulating the future import control policy with regard to zip fasteners, the conclusions reached by the Board regarding domestic requirements and the productive capacity and the actual production of the domestic industry should be taken into account.
 - (12) The Link Industries should arrange to have their product tested by the Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta.
 - (13) The Link Industries should approach the Indian Standards Institution for formulation of standards for zip fasteners.
 - (14) The industry should furnish the Board, annually or at such intervals as the Board may indicate later, with progress reports giving information regarding production, sales, stocks, costs of production and prices of indigenous zip fasteners and prices of imported zip fasteners, together with details of any significant developments affecting the productive efficiency and the competitive position of the industry.
2. Government accept recommendations Nos. (1) -(3) and (10)—(14) and will take steps to implement them, as far as possible.
 3. As regards recommendation No. (8), the matter is under examination.
 4. Government have also noted the various ancillary recommendations [Nos. (4)—(7) and (9)] of the Board for assisting the industry to get raw materials and will do whatever is proper and suitable.
 5. The attention of the industry is invited to recommendations Nos. 12, 13 and 14.

Y. N. SUKTHANKAR, .

Secretary to the Government of India.

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REPORT ON THE ZIP FASTENER INDUSTRY

1. Messrs. Link Industries, Chingleput, Madras, the only producer of zip fasteners in India, by their letter No. L-551/2399, dated 9th May, 1949, requested the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce to afford interim protection to the zip fastener industry by restricting imports and/or by imposing a protective duty at 60 per cent. *ad valorem*. Since the industry had then been in existence for a little over four months only, the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce, by their letter No. 1-T/A(42)/49, dated 18th June, 1949, informed the firm that its request could be considered only at a later date when it was able to make out a case for protection or assistance. Accordingly, the firm applied again by its letter No. L.Sc.21/309, dated 24th April, 1951, to the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for protection or assistance to the zip fastener industry. After a preliminary consideration of this application, the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry referred the case to the Board for investigation, by their Resolution No. 1-T/A(42)/49, dated 30th May, 1951 (Appendix D), read with paragraphs 2 and 7 of the late Department of Commerce Resolution No. 218-T(55)/45, dated 3rd November, 1945, and paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the same number, dated 16th February, 1946.

2. Under the terms of reference contained in paragraph 5 of the late Department of Commerce Resolution, dated 3rd November, 1945, the Board has to satisfy itself:

- (1) that the industry is established and conducted on sound business lines; and
- (2) (a) that, having regard to the natural or economic advantages enjoyed by the industry and its actual or probable costs, it is likely within a reasonable time to develop sufficiently to be able to carry on successfully without protection or State assistance; or
- (b) that it is an industry to which it is desirable in the national interest to grant protection or assistance and that the probable cost of such protection or assistance to the community is not excessive.

Where a claim to protection or assistance is found to be established, i.e., if condition (1) and condition (2) (a) or (b) are satisfied the Board may recommend—

- (i) whether, at what rate and in respect of what articles, or class or description of articles, a protective duty should be imposed;
- (ii) what additional or alternative measures should be taken to protect or assist the industry; and
- (iii) for what period, not exceeding three years, the tariff or other measures recommended should remain in force.

In making its recommendations, the Board has to give due weight to the interests of the consumer in the light of the prevailing conditions and also consider how the recommendations affect industries using the articles in respect of which protection may be granted.

3. (a) On 19th July, 1951, the Board issued a press communique requesting firms, persons, Associations and industries interested in the production or consumption of zip fasteners and desiring to express their views on the question of protection or assistance to this industry to obtain copies of the relevant questionnaires from the Board's office and to submit replies thereto. The Board's questionnaire for producers was sent to the Link Industries, Ltd., Madras, the only known producer, and to the Home Industries Corporation, Bombay, which was understood to be contemplating the manufacture of zip fasteners. Questionnaires were also issued to the principal importers and consumers of zip fasteners. The Board also addressed the Directors of Industries, Madras and Bombay, for information regarding the production of zip fasteners in their respective States and inviting their views on the question of protection or assistance to this industry. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Development Wing) was requested to furnish a memorandum on the subject of the inquiry. Information was sought from the Indian Standards Institution regarding the standard specifications, if any, prescribed for indigenous zip fasteners. The Collectors of Customs were requested to furnish data regarding imports and the c.i.f. prices of zip fasteners. The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics was addressed for statistics of imports of zip fasteners during the last three years. The Jaydeo Factory, Sangli, the only known manufacturer of the cotton tape required by the zip fastener industry, was requested to furnish information regarding the supply position of that material. The Textile Commissioner was consulted with regard to the availability of double yarn required for the manufacture of cotton tape. A list of persons or bodies to whom the Board's questionnaires were issued and from whom replies or memoranda were received is given in Appendix II.

(b) Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu, Member, visited the factory of the Link Industries Ltd., Madras, on 11th August, 1951, and later had discussions with the representatives of the firm, importers and consumers on various matters relating to this inquiry. Shri N. Krishnan, Cost Accounts Officer attached to the Board, examined the cost of production of zip fasteners at the same factory from 2nd to 5th September, 1951. A public inquiry was held on 25th September, 1951, at the Board's office in Bombay. A list of those who attended the inquiry and gave evidence is given in Appendix III.

4. (a) Zip fasteners are of different kinds, varying according to size, material and uses. Zip fasteners mostly have metal teeth, but a small proportion, mainly used in garments, have celluloid teeth. Zip fasteners with metal teeth are commercially classified into three main types, namely, "Heavy", "Normal" and "Baby". The "Heavy" type (or the giant or Goliath type) of zip fastener is usually defined as one:

- (i) which on being closed has an overall tape width of not less than one and a half inch;
 - (ii) in which the total width of the metal portion in the closed state is not less than 8 m.m.; and
 - (iii) which has not more than 9 teeth per inch on either side.
- The heavy type of zip fasteners are generally used in leather bags, air travel bags and holdalls. In the Customs Tariff Schedule (34th issue), zip fasteners with metal teeth are included in Item No. 71 and those with celluloid teeth in Item No. 87.

(b) At the public inquiry, we were informed that zip fasteners with celluloid teeth were not at present produced in India and that the Link Industries did not for the present propose to manufacture this type of zip fasteners. We also understand that zip fasteners with celluloid teeth constitute less than one per cent. of the total imports of zip fasteners. The "Heavy" or "Goliath" type of zip fasteners are also not manufactured by the Link Industries, Madras, whose production is confined to the "Normal" and "Baby" types. We have, therefore, excluded from the scope of this inquiry all types of zip fasteners with celluloid teeth and the "Heavy" or "Goliath" type of zip fasteners with metal teeth.

5. The Link Industries started the production of zip fasteners early in 1949. This was the first attempt to manufacture zip fasteners in India. Outside the United States where this industry was established in the middle of the nineteenth century, the manufacture of zip fasteners is a relatively recent development. In the United Kingdom, for example, the production of zip fasteners was started as late as in 1927. The Link Industries is a public limited company with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs, subscribed capital of Rs. 10 lakhs

and paid up capital of Rs. 7,49,900. 99.673 per cent. of the capital is held by Indians. The company has entered into an agreement with a Swiss firm, as a result of which it obtained the necessary machinery and technical personnel for putting up its factory in Madras. The Company has been granted a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs by the Industrial Finance Corporation.

6. Zip fasteners are used as a locking device in various leather, canvas, rexin, woollen and plastic articles, such as leather and plastic purses, wallets, zip folio cases, document cases, jewellery boxes, utility boxes, suit cases, ladies' hand bags, footwear, air travel bags, woollen articles and cases for optical, scientific, electrical, survey and engineering instruments.

7. (a) A zip fastener is composed of the following parts:--

Process of manufacture

- (i) The cramps or teeth which enmesh together.
- (ii) The top part which prevents the slider from sliding out at the top.
- (iii) The two bottom parts which perform the same function as the top part at the lower end.
- (iv) The slider assembly which consists of
 - (a) A die cast base.
 - (b) A stop which is a locking device preventing accidental opening of the fastener when closed,
 - (c) A spring which keeps the stop in position and is retractable by pulling the slider tab,
 - (d) A slider tab which operates the slider and is usually slotted to take in an external lock where necessary, and
 - (e) A slider top cover which keeps the above pieces in position on the slider base,
- and (v) The cotton tape on which the several parts are fixed.
- (b) The cramps, bottom parts, slider-stops, tabs, and slider top covers are stamped in automatic presses out of a coiled brass ribbon. The stamped parts are then subjected to rolling and polishing in barrels. The polished components are pickled in concentrated acid to remove any oxide or other coatings, and are then electroplated. The top-part is made of aluminium alloy coiled strip in the same way as the other components, but is not subjected to electroplating.

The slider base is made of zamak alloy and is die-cast in an automatic injection moulding machine. The slider base is rolled, polished and electroplated. The stop, the spring, the tab, and the slider top are then fitted to the plated slider base. The spring is made of special tensile steel and is imported as such. It is a small rectangular piece with a slight curvature along its length.

(c) A machine, called the automaton, fixes the cramps to the tape and properly spaces them out. The machine is so set as to obtain the proper spacing of the cramps, which is specified as 13 to an inch in the case of the "Normal" or "Medium" zip fasteners and 17 to an inch in the case of the "Baby" or feather weight zip fasteners. A blank space of 1 to 1½ inches is left at regular intervals to enable the tape to be cut into individual pieces. Two pieces of the same size are laid opposite each other and enmeshed in a steel slider which is a replica of the zamak slider. Processing through the steel slider ensures proper meshing. The enmeshed tapes are then sent through electric rolling machines which press down the cramps and level the zip along its length.

These enmeshed pieces are then taken into the mounting room where skilled operatives separate them again, and fit successively the slider assembly, and the top and bottom parts thereto. A special lubricant is applied to the zip fastener which is then operated back and forth several times to ensure that it works smoothly. A final check measurement is carried out to ensure that each piece is of the required length. A deckle edged cutter trims both ends of the tapes, and the zip fastener is then finished, inspected and tested.

8. The following raw materials are required for the manufacture of zip fasteners with metal teeth:—

Raw materials

- (i) Brass strips of various sizes and gauges.
- (ii) Aluminium strips.
- (iii) Zamak.
- (iv) Springs.
- (v) Cotton tapes with beads on one side, and
- (vi) A few chemicals.

(a) *Brass strips*.—This is the principal raw material used for the manufacture of zip fasteners. The strips are required in gauges 19 to 30 with specified thickness, width and hardness within very narrow tolerances, as set out in the table below:—

Specifications of brass strips

S. No.	Gauge	Thickness in m.m.	Width in m.m.	Used for	Hardness Brinell	Tolerance in m.m.	
					numbers	Breadth	Thickness
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				<i>Normal Zips</i>			
1	21 SWG	0.8	3.9	Cramps	110—130	+0 —0.01	+0.02 —0
2	22 SWG	0.7	10	Top part	80—100	„	„
3	28 SWG	0.35	26	Head part mounted on the slider.	50—60	„	„

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	20 SWG	1.0	20	Tab (pulling)	120	0	0.02
5	23 SWG	0.6	10	Top	150	0.0	0
				<i>Baby Zip</i>			
6	23 SWG	0.62	3.2	Crowns	119-130	0	0
7	22 SWG	0.7	7.5	Top parts	80-100	0	0
8	30 SWG	0.3	20	Head part	50-60	0	0
9	23 SWG	0.6	8	Stop	150	0	0
10	19 SWG	0.8	15	Tab	120	0	0

The total quantity of brass strips required for the production of 4,80,000 feet of zip fasteners is 16 tons. We understand that brass strips are being manufactured in India by three firms, viz., M/s. Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd., Bombay, M/s. Devidayal Metal Industries Ltd., Bombay, and the Indian Smelting and Refining Co., Ltd. Bombay, but none of these firms has so far manufactured strips of the specifications required by the zip fastener industry. We recommend that until brass strips of the required specifications begin to be produced in India, the industry should be given facilities to import them from abroad. The industry has suggested that the licence granted to it for import of brass strips should be available for use from the hard currency as well as the soft currency sources. In view of the world shortage of this material, we recommend that the Government should give this suggestion their sympathetic consideration. It is understood that only 35 per cent. of the metal is actually used in the finished product and that 65 per cent. becomes scrap. The Link Industries have represented that if they are allowed to export the large quantity of scrap which they have accumulated, they could arrange to have it re-rolled into strips in foreign countries. Since exports of brass strips are at present severely restricted in countries like the United Kingdom, we recommend that the Link Industries be allowed to export their scrap on condition that a specified proportion of it is re-imported in the form of brass strips. We also understand that the Telephone Company at Bangalore requires brass strips of the same specifications as those required by the zip fastener industry. We recommend that Government may consider the possibility of extending to the zip fastener industry the benefit of any arrangements which may be made to procure brass strips required by the Telephone Company.

(b) *Cotton tape*.—The Link Industries have made arrangements with the Jaydeo Factory at Sangli (Bombay State) for the manufacture of cotton tapes. The factory is, however, experiencing difficulty in getting the requisite type of double yarn or sewing thread required for the manufacture of these tapes. We understand that the Kohinoor Mills, Bombay, are the sole manufacturer of such yarn in India. We have discussed this matter with the representative of the Textile Commissioner and recommend that steps should be taken to make available to the zip fastener industry the type of yarn required for the manufacture of zip fastener tapes or alternatively, the industry should be given facilities to import its requirements of tape of yarn from abroad.

[Since writing the above, we have been informed by the Textile Commissioner that the necessary action to provide sufficient yarn for the manufacture of cotton tape required by the Link Industries has been initiated.]

(c) *Aluminium strips, Zinc based alloy (Zamak), springs and few chemicals*.—We understand that all these materials have so far been available in adequate quantities.

9. The Central Agency Ltd., Bombay, one of the largest importers of zip fasteners in India, have estimated the total **Domestic demand** pre-war consumption of zip fasteners in India at about 4,00,000 feet per annum. They have expressed the view that if adequate imports are allowed, the consumption in the next two years may rise to 8 or 10 lakhs feet per annum. Another estimate made by Messrs. L. R. Trading Co., Bombay, places the total requirements of the leather and plastic industries alone at about Rs. 25 lakhs annually. The Link Industries, on the other hand, estimate the present annual demand for zip fasteners in India at about 4,50,000 feet. We have also received estimates of the consumption of zip fasteners in Madras and West Bengal; the consumption in the former State has been estimated by the State Director of Industries at 75,000 feet per annum and that in the latter State by a firm called Shyamsundar Bubna & Co., Calcutta, at 90,000 to 1,05,000 feet per annum. These estimates were discussed at the public inquiry. It was agreed that the figures of imports of zip fasteners from the United Kingdom into India during 1946 and 1947 would give a fair estimate of the domestic demand for this article, because owing to the shortage of raw materials in other exporting countries, the bulk of the domestic demand was fed from the United Kingdom in those years. The average imports of zip fasteners from the United Kingdom during 1946 and 1947 were 4,519 gross per annum valued at £42,816 per annum. These, at a c.i.f. price of Rs. 0-11-4 per foot, are equivalent to a quantity of about 8.6 lakhs feet. On the basis of these figures,

and allowing for the fact that a part of the imports during 1946 and 1947 must have been consumed in territories now constituting Pakistan, we think that the demand for zip fasteners in India in those years was probably of the order of 6.45 lakhs feet. The consumption of this article is, however, steadily increasing and we, therefore, estimate the demand in the next three years at about 7.5 lakhs feet per annum.

10. (a) The annual rated capacity of the Link Industries is estimated at 9,00,000 feet of zip fasteners of the 'Normal' and 'Baby' types. We understand that the Home Industries Corporation, Bombay, are also setting up a plant for the production of zip fasteners and that machinery valued at Rs. 2,50,000 has already been ordered. The rated capacity of this new unit is expected to be 6,000 to 7,500 feet per day per shift, or, on the basis of 300 working days in a year, 18,00,000 to 22,50,000 feet per annum.

(b) The following table shows the production of zip fasteners by the Link Industries since 1949, when the factory came into production:—

	Feet
1949	54,999
1950	61,788
1951—	
January	8,115
February	15,081
March	17,010
April	2,685
May	4,206
June	10,119
July	192
August	9,870
Total for 1951 (Jan.—August)	67,278

The Link Industries have so far been able to utilise only a fraction of their rated capacity. The firm has given the following reasons for its low production, namely, (a) the difficulties in obtaining raw materials, particularly brass strips; (b) frequent cuts in electricity and (c) lack of trained labour. The firm attained its peak production in March 1951 when it produced 17,010 feet. Production in the subsequent four months was restricted as a result of the delay in securing the import licence for brass strips. The firm has now secured sufficient stocks of brass strips to last for about twelve

months and has also adopted a programme for training its workers. As a result of these measures, the firm expects to attain an output of 1,20,000 feet in 1951-52, 4,80,000 feet in 1952-53 and 7,20,000 feet in 1953-54.

11. The Link Industries have claimed that the zip fasteners produced by them are equal in quality to the imported ones and that if their product has not yet met with complete satisfaction from the consumer, it is only because of the general prejudice against indigenous products. The firm has admitted, however, that there is considerable scope for improvement in the quality of the cotton tape. We have received evidence from several dealers and consumers on this subject and many of them have criticised the quality of the indigenous product. The main defects of the indigenous zip fasteners are stated to be: (a) that the texture of the tape is very loose, and (b) that the metal teeth do not grip properly, after the zip fastener is fitted, with the result that the teeth go out of alignment and the fastener tends to burst open on a slight strain. The leather industry, which is the principal consumer of zip fasteners, has represented that until the indigenous product attains the necessary standard of quality, the present restriction of imports of zip fasteners will adversely affect the exports of Indian leather goods. Certain individual leather manufacturers, however, e.g., the Chrome Leather Co., Ltd., Madras, have expressed satisfaction with the quality of the indigenous product. Similarly, among the dealers, Messrs. Shyamsundar Bubna & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, have stated that the quality of the indigenous product compares favourably with that of the popular 'lightning' zip fastener in point of durability and smoothness of working. We have examined the specimens of the indigenous product and other evidence produced before us at the public inquiry and we consider that while indigenous zip fasteners of the 'Baby' type are quite serviceable, considerable improvement is still needed in the 'Normal' type before they can compare in durability and performance with the well-known brands imported from the United Kingdom or other countries. We feel, however, that with proper technical control over the quality of the materials, closer supervision at each stage of the process of manufacture and improved arrangements for the training of workers, the indigenous industry should be able to produce a standard product with the existing equipment. The Link Industries have promised to take these steps, and considering that they have been in existence for barely two years, we think that they should be allowed some further time to effect the necessary improvements. Our recommendations in paragraph 8(b) above regarding the assistance needed by the industry in the matter of cotton tape will also help to improve the quality of the indigenous zip fasteners. We recommend that the

Link Industries should arrange to have their product tested by the Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta, as suggested by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. We recommend, further, that the firm should approach the Indian Standards Institution for formulation of standards for zip fasteners.

12(a). Imports of zip fasteners are not separately recorded in the Indian Sea-borne Trade Accounts. The Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, however, give the following figures for exports of zip fasteners from that country to India:

	Gross	£ Sterling
1945	707	6,956
1946	7,048	29,187
1947	1,991	13,639
1948	5,646	39,761

(NOTE.—The figures for 1945—47 relate to undivided India).

(b) We recommend that arrangements should be made with the Collectors of Customs and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics for recording the imports of zip fasteners into India, in terms of quantity and value under the following heads:—

(i) Zip fasteners with metal teeth:

(a) heavy, (b) others;

(ii) Zip fasteners with celluloid teeth.

(c) *Import control policy:* Zip fasteners with metal teeth are included in Serial No. 274 of Part IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule and those with celluloid teeth in Serial No. 340 of Part IV of the same Schedule. A brief summary of the import control policy during 1949, 1950 and 1951 is given below (Please see Appendix IV for details):—

January-June, 1949: While imports of zip fasteners with metal teeth from the dollar and other hard currency areas were licensed subject to a monetary ceiling, no imports of zip fasteners with celluloid teeth were allowed from these areas. Imports of both types of zip fasteners were allowed under O.G.L. XI from the Sterling and other soft currency areas.

July-December, 1949 and January-June, 1950: No licences were issued for imports of zip fasteners from any source.

July-December, 1950: Zip fasteners with metal teeth were not licensed from any source, but those with celluloid teeth were allowed to be imported by established importers from soft currency countries only to the extent of 50 per cent. of their best year's imports.

January-June, 1951: Established importers were allowed to import from soft currency countries zip fasteners with metal teeth to the extent of 20 per cent. of their best year's imports and zip fasteners with celluloid teeth to the extent of 50 per cent.

July-December, 1951: Licences are to be issued, only to those to whom licences were granted during the last licensing period, to the extent of 50 per cent. of their best year's imports for both types of zip fasteners.

13. As stated in paragraph 4 above, zip fasteners with metal teeth are assessed to duty under item No. 71 of the Indian Customs Tariff (34th issue) and those with celluloid teeth under item No. 87. An extract of these items is given below:—

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	Burma
71	Hardware, Iron mongery and tools, all sorts not otherwise specified, including incandescent mantles but excluding machine tools and agricultural implements.	Revenue	31½% <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	12½% <i>ad valorem</i>
87	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.	Revenue	31½% <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	12½% <i>ad valorem</i> .

14(a). The Cost Accounts Officer attached to the Board has examined the cost of production of zip fasteners at the factory of the Link Industries. The period chosen for cost investigation was the first quarter of 1951, since production during that period was fairly regular and proper cost data was available

Board's estimate of the cost of production and fair selling price

During that period 40,207 ft. of zip fasteners were produced by the firm. The costs of production for the two types of zip fasteners, viz., 'Normal' and 'Baby', excluding interest on working capital and return on block, during the period January to March, 1951 were as follows:

	(Per foot)	
	Normal (Annas)	Baby (Annas)
(i) Cost of raw materials including deduction for brass scraps, etc.	8.28	6.57
(ii) Conversion charges	8.57	8.56
(iii) Total	16.85	15.13
or Rs.	1 0 10	0 15 2

As regards the interest on working capital and return on block, we consider it reasonable to allow 10 per cent. of the cost of production to cover both these items. Including this allowance, the ex-works costs of production work out to Rs. 1-2-6 for the 'Normal' type and Rs. 1-0-8 for the 'Baby' type.

(b) The cost of production for the next three years has been estimated on the basis of the cost data for January-March, 1951, and after taking into consideration the future production programme of the Link Industries. The firm expects to produce 1-2 lakh feet of zip fasteners during 1951-52, 4-8 lakh feet during 1952-53 and 7-2 lakh feet during 1953-54. The estimated costs of production and fair selling prices for the next three years are given below:

	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54	
	Normal	Baby	Normal	Baby	Normal	Baby
	Per ft.	(annas)	Per ft.	(annas)	Per ft.	(annas)
(i) Material cost	7.40	5.08	7.40	5.08	7.40	5.08
(ii) Conversion cost	11.81	11.82	5.38	5.38	4.06	4.06
(i ii) Total of (i) and (ii)	19.21	16.90	12.78	10.46	11.46	9.14
(iv) Interest on working capital and return on block @ 10% of (iii).	1.92	2.69	1.28	1.05	1.15	0.91
v) Cost of production and fair selling price.	21.13	18.59	14.06	11.51	12.61	10.05
or Rs.	1-5-2	1-2-7	0-14-1	0-11-6	0-12-7	0-10-1

15. A statement in Appendix V(a) and (b) gives the data regarding the c.i.f. prices of imported zip fasteners as furnished by the Collector of Customs, Bombay and by two leading importers viz., the Central Agency Ltd., and L. R. Trading Co. The Collector of Customs, Bombay has also supplied us with quotations of c.i.f. prices for consignments likely to be received in the near future. The c.i.f. prices of British zip fasteners are higher than those of the Japanese ones. Further, the c.i.f. prices quoted for zip fasteners from the U.K. are inclusive of the distributors' commission. As regards Japanese fasteners, we understand from the importing firm, L. R. Trading Co., that the quoted prices are subject to an agency commission of 10 per cent. and discounts for cash payment and large orders. We think that a commission at 10 per cent. should be deducted from the c.i.f. prices of both British and Japanese zip fasteners as reported to us. On this basis, the net c.i.f. prices and landed costs of 'Lightning' zip fasteners of 12" length and 'Flash' zip fasteners of the same length imported from the U.K. work out as follows:

	Lightning (Medium) per foot			Flash (Medium) per foot		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(a) c.i.f. price	0	12	6	0	8	10
Less discount @ 10%	0	1	3	0	0	11
c.i.f. net	0	11	3	0	7	11
(b) Customs duty (31½%)	0	3	6	0	2	6
(c) Clearing charges	0	0	2	0	0	1
(d) Landed cost with duty	0	14	11	0	10	6
(e) Landed cost without duty	0	11	5	0	8	0

16. In paragraph 14 above, we have given estimates of the costs of production and fair selling prices of the 'Normal' and 'Baby' types of zip fasteners for 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54. These estimates have been based on the assumption that the industry will utilise only 13·3 per cent. of its capacity in 1951-52; 53·3 per cent. in 1952-53 and 80 per cent. in 1953-54. The estimates for 1951-52 are related to a level of output which is unduly low, while the level of output assumed for 1953-54 may prove too optimistic. We have, therefore, adopted the estimates for 1952-53 as a fair basis of comparison with the landed costs of imported zip fasteners. The fair selling prices for the 'Normal' and 'Baby' types as estimated by us are not appreciably different and we have, therefore, averaged the

figures for the two types. The following table gives a comparison of the landed costs of "Lightning" and "Flash" zip fasteners with the fair selling price of indigenous zip fasteners as determined by us:

	Lightning	Flash
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(a) c.i.f. price	0 12 6	0 8 10
Less discount 10%	0 1 3	0 0 11
Net c.i.f. price	0 11 3	0 7 11
(b) Net landed cost without duty	0 11 5	0 8 0
(c) Fair selling price as estimated by the Board	0 12 10	0 12 10
(d) Difference between the fair selling price and the net landed cost without duty	0 1 5	0 4 10
(e) (d) as a percentage of the net c.i.f. price	12.59%	61.05%

It will be seen from the above comparison that the rates of import duties required to equate the landed costs of imports with the fair selling price of the indigenous product are 12.59 per cent. *ad valorem* in the case of "Lightning" zip fasteners and 61.05 per cent. *ad valorem* in the case of "Flash" zip fasteners. The average of the two rates comes to 36.82 per cent.

17. (a) While the existing rate of duty on zip fasteners is 31½ per cent. *ad valorem* inclusive of surcharge, the average rate of duty required to equate the landed cost of imports with the fair selling price of the indigenous product is 37 per cent. *ad valorem*. Despite this difference of less than 6 per cent., however, we think that so long as foreign competition is limited by import control, even the continuance of the existing rate of duty would afford an adequate measure of protection to this industry. We, accordingly, recommend that the existing revenue duty of 31½ per cent. *ad valorem* should be converted into a protective duty at the same rate. The fixation of the protective duty at a lower rate than that indicated by a comparison of the landed costs of imports with the fair selling prices of the indigenous product would afford some incentive to the indigenous industry to improve its efficiency and lower its cost of production. The protective duty recommended by us should remain in force for a period of three years.

(b) If, at any time during the period of protection, the landed cost of the imported product falls appreciably below the present level so as to jeopardise the position of the indigenous industry, the industry may approach the Board for a review of the protective duty under Section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

(c) If the above proposals are accepted, then the revised Tariff Schedule should be as follows:—

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of			Duration of protective rates of duty
				The U. K.	A British Colony	Burma	
71	Hardware, iron-mongery and tools, all sorts not otherwise specified including incandescent mantles but excluding machine tools, agricultural implements and zip fasteners.	Revenue	31½% <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	12½% <i>ad valorem</i> .	..
	Tariff value Crown corks (except those bearing monograms or trade mark or name of an importer)	Rs. a. p. 1 2 0 per gross.					
71	(12) Zip fasteners with metal teeth not other than those specified in item 71 (13).	Protective	31½% <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..	December 31, 1954.
71	(13) Zip fasteners with metal teeth having not more than 9 teeth per inch on either side and in which the total width of the metal portion in the closed state is not less than 8 m.m.	Revenue	31½% <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
71	(14) Zip fasteners not otherwise specified.	Revenue	31½% <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..

18. The conditions to be fulfilled by an applicant industry in order to be eligible for protection or State assistance have been stated in paragraph 2 above. From the evidence received by us, we are satisfied that the zip fastener industry fulfils the necessary conditions and is

Eligibility for protection.

therefore, eligible for protection or State assistance. The Link Industries, the only firm producing zip fasteners at present, deserve credit for their pioneering work in this field. Their factory is well-designed and well equipped and of a size which can be regarded as economic in the conditions of this country. We have considered the report prepared by our Cost Accounts Officer on this firm and are satisfied that the firm is established and conducted on sound business lines. This industry has the advantage of a large home market, particularly in the established leather goods industry which is one of the largest consumers of zip fasteners, and there are also prospects of an export trade being developed in this line with the neighbouring countries at a later date. The industry is for the present dependent on imports for its requirements of brass strips, but there is reason to hope that this handicap will be removed in course of time. It is understood that the Telephone Company at Bangalore requires brass strips of almost the same specifications as those required by the zip fastener industry and the combined requirements of these two consumers should in due course make it economical for the brass rolling mills in India to undertake the production of this material. Thus, the zip fastener industry has good prospects of development and given the necessary encouragement at this stage, the industry should be able to expand sufficiently to be able to dispense with protection or State assistance within a reasonable period.

Burden of protection. 19. Since we have recommended only the conversion of the existing revenue duty into a protective duty, the grant of protection to this industry will impose no additional burden on the consumer.

Other assistance asked for by the industry and Board's recommendations thereon. 20. The industry has asked for assistance in the following forms in addition to protection by way of customs duty:

- (i) Waiving of import duty on brass strips required by the industry;
- (ii) The issue of licences for import of brass strips from any source from which the material may be available;
- (iii) Permission to re-export scrap for re-rolling;
- (iv) Steps to make adequate supplies of suitable yarn available to cotton tape manufacturers; and
- (v) A ban on imports of zip fasteners for a period of three years.

The requests mentioned in (ii), (iii) and (iv) above have already been dealt with in paragraphs 8(a) and (b).

(i) *Waiving of import duty on brass strips.*—Brass strips are subject to duty at 31½ per cent. *ad valorem*. The domestic brass rolling industry does not at present produce brass strips of the exact specifications required by the zip fastener industry which is consequently dependent on imports. Moreover, as stated earlier, 65 per cent. of the material becomes scrap in the process of manufacture and this makes the duty particularly burdensome. We, therefore, recommend that Government should consider the possibility of waiving at least a part of the import duty on brass strips required by the zip fastener industry.

(ii) *Ban on imports of zip fasteners.*—We do not think that the industry's request for a total ban on imports of zip fasteners is reasonable, particularly in view of the fact that its production has so far been sufficient to meet only a small part of the country's requirements. We have to point out, moreover, that import control is maintained primarily for balance of payments reasons and is not intended to serve as a form of protection. However, we feel that so long as the foreign exchange position continues to be difficult, it would be necessary, even for the sake of conserving foreign exchange, so to regulate imports of this article as to make full use of the domestic resources. We, therefore, recommend that in formulating the future import control policy with regard to zip fasteners, the conclusions reached in this report regarding domestic requirements and the productive capacity and the actual production of the domestic industry should be taken into account.

21. In paragraph 2 of the late Ministry of Commerce Resolution No. 30-T(1)/48, dated 6th August, 1948, the Board is authorised to maintain a continuous watch over the progress of protected industries. In order to enable the Board to exercise this function, we recommend that the zip fastener industry, if granted protection, should furnish the Board annually or at such intervals as the Board may indicate later, with progress reports giving information regarding production, sales, stocks, costs of production and prices of indigenous zip fasteners and prices of imported zip fasteners, together with details of any significant developments affecting the productive efficiency and the competitive position of the industry.

22. Our conclusions and recommendations are summarised as under:—
Summary of conclusions and recommendations.

- (i) The scope of the inquiry includes all types of zip fasteners except zip fasteners with celluloid teeth and the "Heavy" or "Goliath" type of zip fasteners with metal teeth.

[Paragraph 4 (b)]

- (ii) Until brass strips of the required specifications begin to be produced in India, the industry should be given facilities to import them from abroad.

[Paragraph 8 (a)]

- (iii) The industry has suggested that import licences for brass strips should be available for use from the hard currency as well as the soft currency sources. In view of the world shortage of this material, this suggestion should receive sympathetic consideration from Government.

[Paragraph 8 (a)]

- (iv) The Link Industries, Madras, should be allowed to export their brass scrap on condition that a specified proportion of it is re-imported in the form of brass strips.

[Paragraph 8 (a)]

- (v) Government may consider the possibility of extending to this industry the benefit of any arrangement which may be made to procure brass strips required by the Telephone Company at Bangalore.

[Paragraph 8 (a)]

- (vi) Steps should be taken to make available to this industry the type of yarn required for the manufacture of zip fastener tapes, or alternatively, the industry should be given facilities to import its requirements of tape or yarn from abroad.

[Paragraph 8 (b)]

- (vii) The demand for zip fasteners in India during the next three years is estimated at about 7.5 lakhs feet per annum.

[Paragraph 9]

- (viii) The annual rated capacity of the Link Industries is estimated at 9 lakhs feet of zip fasteners of the "Normal" and "Baby" types. The actual production of zip fasteners by this firm during 1949, 1950 and January—August, 1951 was 54,999 feet, 61,788 feet and 67,278 feet respectively.

[Paragraph 10]

- (ix) While indigenous zip fasteners of the "Baby" type are quite serviceable, considerable improvement is still needed in the "Normal" type before they can compare in durability and performance with the well-known brands imported from the U.K. and other countries. It is considered, however, that with proper technical control over the quality of materials, closer supervision at each

stage of the process of manufacture and improved arrangements for the training of workers, the indigenous industry should be able to produce a standard product with the existing equipment.

[Paragraph 11]

- (x) The Link Industries should arrange to have their product tested by the Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta.

[Paragraph 11]

- (xi) The Link Industries should approach the Indian Standards Institution for formulation of standards for zip fasteners.

[Paragraph 11]

- (xii) Arrangements should be made with the Collectors of Customs and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics for recording the imports of zip fasteners into India in terms of quantity and value under the following heads:-

- (1) zip fasteners with metal teeth

(a) heavy

(b) others

- (2) zip fasteners with celluloid teeth

[Paragraph 12 (b)]

- (xiii) The existing revenue duty of 31½ per cent *ad valorem* should be converted into a protective duty at the same rate.

[Paragraph 17 (a)]

- (xiv) The protective duty should remain in force for a period of three years.

[Paragraph 17 (a)]

- (xv) If, at any time during the period of protection, the landed cost, without duty, of the imported product falls appreciably below the present level (11 as. 5 p. per foot for "Lightning" zip fasteners of 12" length and 8as. per foot for "Flash" zip fasteners of the same length) so as to jeopardise the position of the indigenous industry, the industry may approach the Board for a review of the protective duty under Section 4 (1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

[Paragraph 17 (b)]

- (xvi) Government should consider the possibility of waiving at least a part of the import duty on brass strips required by the zip fastener industry.

[Paragraph 20]

[Paragraph 20]

[Paragraph 21]

23. We wish to acknowledge the co-operation we have received
Acknowledgments from the Link Industries and the importers and
 consumers of zip fasteners in carrying out this
 inquiry. We also wish to thank Shri N. Krishnan, Cost Accounts
 Officer attached to the Board for his assistance in connection with
 this inquiry.

B. V. NARAYANASWAMY
Member.

B. N. ADARKAR
Member.

M. A. MULKY,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
23rd October, 1951.

APPENDIX I

(vide paragraph 1)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 30th May, 1951

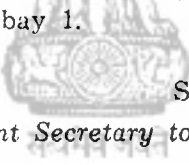
RESOLUTION

(TARIFFS)

No. 1-T/A(42)/49.— In pursuance of paragraphs 2 and 7 of their Resolution in the Department of Commerce No. 218-T(55)/45, dated the 3rd November 1945, and paragraph 4 of their Resolution bearing the same number, dated 16th February 1946, the Government of India have decided to refer to the Tariff Board for investigation an application for protection or assistance received from the zip fasteners industry.

2. In conducting the enquiry, the Board will be guided by the principles laid down in paragraph 5 of the Resolution, dated the 3rd November 1945, referred to in paragraph 1 above.

3. Firms or persons interested in this industry or in industries dependent on the use of this article, who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board should address their representations to the Secretary to the Board, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

S. BHOOHALINGAM,*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

APPENDIX II

[vide paragraph 3(a)]

List of persons or bodies to whom the Board's questionnaires were issued and from whom replies or memoranda were received.

*Those who replied in detail.

†Those who sent memoranda.

‡Those who did not reply to the questionnaire in detail, on the ground that they did not deal in zip fasteners on a large scale.

The rest did not reply.

Producers:

*1. Link Industries Ltd., Post Box 2223, Khaleeli Mansions, Mount Road, Madras-2.

*2. Home Industries Corporation, 38-42, Shamset Street, Bombay.

Importers:

*1. L. R. Trading Co., Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Post Box No. 72, Fort, Bombay-1.

*2. The Central Agency Ltd., 81, Palton Road, Bombay.

‡3. Mowla Buksh, D. 81-82, Municipal Market, Calcutta.

*4. Jiwatram Kundanmal Sundry Depot, Kishore Bldg., 1st floor, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay-1.

5. Kischinchand Chellaram, Dhobi Talao, P. B. No. 2145, Bombay-2.

6. Amritlal & Co., 59-67, Mirza Street, Parsi Gally, Bombay.

*7. Kanji Shavji Parekh, 51, Mangaldas Road, Bombay-2.

†8. Universal Trading Co., 79, Princess Street, Bombay-2.

9. Lalvani Bros., Taj Building, Fort, Bombay.

*10. Bombay Leather Goods, Depot, Chhipi Chowk, Bombay-2.

11. Damodar Khetsi, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.

12. T. M. Thakar, Vir Nariman Road, Bombay.

13. A. Murcott & Co. (Madras), Stringer Street, G. T. Madras.

*14. G. Atherton & Co., Ltd., 4, Mission Row, Calcutta 1.

‡15. P. M. Packi & Co., 79, Bentinck Street, Calcutta 1.

16. K. N. Lawyer, 33, Canning Street, Calcutta 13.

Consumers:

*1. L. R. Trading Co., Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Post Box No. 72, Bombay-1.

2. Bharat Overseas Agency, 463, Crawford Market, Bombay.

3. Ishwardas Jadavji Shangvi, 77, New Charni Road, 3rd floor, Bombay.
- *4. Gold Filled Leather Works, 157-161, Princess Street, Post Box No. 2181, Bombay.
- *5. Onward Trading Co., 53, Devraj Mudali Street, Madras-3.
- *6. The Chrome Leather Co. Ltd., Chrompet, Madras.
7. Political Trading Co., Karim Mohideen Street, Madras-2.
- *8. Kerala Leather Works, 205, Angappa Naick Street, Madras-1.
9. Modern Leather Works, 38, Mallan Ponnappa Mudali Street, Triplicane, Madras-5.
10. Jupiter Allied Industries, P.O. Box No. 6, Tirupur, South India.
- †11. Hibzur Trading Corporation, Begambur, Dindigal, South India.
- *12. Kohinoor Leather Production, Ilayangudi P.O., Ramnad District, South India.
13. M. V. Krishnaswamy Mudaliar & Son, No. 218, Devaraja Mudali Street, P.T. Madras.
- *14. Jai Hind Leather Products, 128, Broadway, Madras-1.
15. S. M. Sanaulla, 70, Canning Street, Calcutta.
- *16. Calcutta Carpet Store, 43, Park Street, Calcutta.
17. Aimader Bros., 3, Chandney Chowk Street, Calcutta.
- *18. Shyamsundar Bubna & Co., 119A, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
19. Abddul Halim, 157, Chandney Chowk Street, Calcutta.
- *20. Abu Bakr & Sons, 28, Commercial Street, Bangalore-1.
- *21. K. M. Dharmonjee Rao & Son, "The Model Button Shop", 37, Dickenson Road, Bangalore-1.
22. Kishan Singh Gurbachan Singh, Gandhi Market, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
- †*23. Leather Goods Manufacturers' & Dealers' Association, 157, Princess Street, Bombay-2.
- ‡24. Meera Trading Corporation, Ilayangudi P.O. (Ramnad District), Madras State.
- ‡25. Modern Purse House, North Street, Ilyangudi P.O. (Ramnad District), Madras State.
- *26. Bombay Leather Stores, 24, Canning Street, Calcutta.
- *27. D. C. Addy & Co., 51/1A, Hidaram Banerjee Lane, Calcutta.
- *28. Ghawa Ram & Son, General Merchants, Patiala.

29. Birumal Roshanlal, General Merchants, Bazar Shah Nashin., Patiala.
- *30. Ideal Leather Works, 40, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-12.
31. Oriental Purse House, North Street, Ilayangudi P.O., (Ramnad District), Madras State.
32. Janki Dass & Sons, Jullundur Cantonment, East Punjab.
- *33. The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co. Ltd., P.O. Box No. 28, Bangalore-2.
- *34. T. K. Krip, 12-1A, Lindsay Street, Calcutta-16.
- *35. Goldwynn Leather Works, 25, Sitaram Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.
36. Standard Mills (Alld.) Ltd., Hosiery Manufacturers., Allahabad.
37. United Cottage Industries, 2, Mirza Street, Bombay.
38. The Dayalbagh Leather Goods Factory Ltd., Dayalbagh., Agra.



APPENDIX III

[vide paragraph 3(b)]

List of persons who attended the Board's public inquiry on 25th September, 1951 and gave evidence.

PRODUCERS:

Shri A. C. K. Krishnaswami, representing.—Link Industries Ltd., Post Box 2223, Khaleeli Mansions, Mount Road, Madras.

IMPORTERS:

1. Mr. W. Leishman, representing.—The Central Agency Ltd., 81, Palton Road, Bombay.

2. Shri N. T. Shahani, representing.—L. R. Trading Co., Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Post Box No. 72, Fort, Bombay-1.

3. Shri M. B. Gandhi, representing.—M/s. Kanji Shavji Parekh, 51, Mangaldas Road, Bombay-2.

CONSUMERS:

1. Shri C. A. Ferens, representing.—Leather Goods Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association, 157, Princess Street, Bombay-2.

2. Shri S. C. Parikh, representing.—Gold Filled Leather Works, 157-161, Princess Street, Post Box No. 2181, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS:

1. Shri M. C. Dutt, Deputy Director, (Production), representing.—Office of the Textile Commissioner, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

2. Shri V. V. Apte, Assistant Director of Industries (Engineering), representing.—Office of the Director of Industries, Bombay.

3. Shri M. B. Chandiramani, Assistant Collector of Customs, representing.—Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OTHERS:

Shri K. V. Joshi, representing.—Jaydeo Factory, Sangli, Bombay State. (Producers of cotton tapes used in the manufacture of zip fasteners).

APPENDIX IV

[vide paragraph 1' (c)]

Statement showing the import control policy in respect of zip fasteners from January 1949 to date.

January/June 1949.

Serial No. of I.T.C. Schedule.	Description	I. C. T. Item No.	Dollar Area	Hard currency countries	Sterling and Soft currency countries	Remarks
274	Zip fasteners . . .	71	Subject to monetary ceilings.	Subject to monetary ceilings.	O. G. L. XI.	
340	Zip fasteners with celluloid teeth.	87	No licences will be granted.	No licences will be granted.	O. G. L. XI.	

July/December 1949.

Serial No. of I.T.C. Schedule	Description	I. C. T. Item No.	Dollar Area	Western zone of Germany	Switzerland	Soft currency countries	Remarks
274	Zip fasteners . . .	71	No licences	No Licences	No Licences	No Licences.	
340	Zip fasteners with celluloid teeth.	87	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

January/June 1950.

Serial No. of I. T. C. Schedule	Description	I. C. T. Item No.	Dollar Area	Western zone of Germany	Belgian and her possessions	Japan	Other currency countries	Remarks
274	Zip fasteners	71	No Licences	No Licences	No Licences	No Licences	No Licences	
340	Zip fasteners with celluloid teeth.	87	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	



July/December 1950.

Serial No. of I. T. C. Schedule	Description	I. C. T. Item No.	Dollar Area	Belgian and her possessions	Western Germany	Switzerland	Other currency countries	Remarks
274	Zip fasteners	71	No Licences	No Licences	No Licences	No Licences	No Licences	
340	Zip fasteners with celluloid teeth.	87	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50% for Established Importers only.	

January/June 1951.

Serial No. of I. T. C. Schedule	Name of article	I. C. T. Item No.	General Licences	Licences for Japan	Soft Currency Licences	Remarks
274	Zip fasteners . . .	71	No Licences	No Licences	20% to Established Importers only.	
340	Zip fasteners with celluloid teeth.	87	Do.	Do.	50% to Established Importers only.	

July/December 1951.

Serial No. of I. T. C. Schedule	Name of article	I. C. T. Item No.	General Licences	Licences for Japan	Soft Currency Licences	Remarks
274	Zip fasteners . . .	71	No Licences	No Licences	50% to Established Importers only.	
340	Zip fasteners with celluloid teeth.	87	Do.	Do.	Do.	

APPENDIX V

(vide paragraph 15)

(a) Statement showing the c.i.f. prices, customs duty, clearing charges, landed costs and selling prices of imported zip fasteners.

Serial No.	Source of information	Origin of import	Date of import	Type & specification	Unit	C. i. f. price	Customs duty	Clearing charges	Landed cost	Selling price	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	The Central Agency Ltd. Bombay.	U. K.	1951	Size No. 3 Lightning Fastener Closed End Nickel Silver Finish	12"	Rs. As. Ps. 0 11 2	Rs. As. Ps. 0 3 6 (31½% ad valorem).	Rs. As. Ps. 0 0 1	Rs. As. Ps. 0 14 9	Rs. As. Ps. 1 1 4	
2	L. R. Trading Co., Bombay.	U. K.	July 1949	Closed End, Medium or normal	12"	0 7 2	0 2 1 (30% ad valorem).	Ry post parcels.	0 9 3	about 1 15 0	
		Japan	May 1949	Baby	12"	0 3 3	0 1 0 (30% ad valorem).	0 0 3	0 4 6	1 7 0	
					Dozen lengths of						
		U. K.	recent	..	4"	3 3 7	..	..	..	..
		"	"	..	5"	3 10 8	..	..	..	..
		"	"	..	6"	4 0 11	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	L. R. Trading Co., Bombay— contd.	U. K.	recent	..	Dozen lengths of	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	
		"	"	..	7"	4 8 0	..	..	..	..
		"	"	..	8"	4 14 3	..	..	..	..
		"	"	..	9"	5 5 4	..	..	..	..
		"	"	..	10"	5 12 5	..	..	..	..
		"	"	..	12"	6 9 9	..	..	..	..
		"	"	..	14"	7 2 8	..	..	..	..
		"	"	..	16"	8 5 4	..	..	..	..
		"	"	..	18"	9 2 8	..	..	..	..
		"	"	..	20"	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
		"	"	..	30"	13 5 4	..	..	..	..
					Per piece of						
		Japan	"	..	4"	0 3 6	..	..	..	..
		"	"	..	5"	0 3 11	..	..	..	..
		"	"	..	6"	0 4 4	..	..	..	..
		"	"	..	7"	0 4 10	..	..	..	..

(b) *Information supplied by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, on 20-9-1951.*

Quotations obtained from the Central Agency Ltd., Bombay, relating to consignments to be received in India in the near future.

The figures were supplied in Shillings by the Custom House and have been converted into Rupees

Specification	C. i. f. price per dozen lengths of zip fastener										Country of origin		
	6"		12"		24"		30"		48"			60"	
	Rs.	As. Ps.	Rs.	As. Ps.	Rs.	As. Ps.	Rs.	As. Ps.	Rs.	As. Ps.	Rs.	As. Ps.	
Art Z. No. 015—No. 0 closed ends	5	9 9	9	3 7	16	3 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	U. K.
Art Z. 035 No. 0 Bridge Top Stop & S. F.													
Z. 217 No. 2 closed ends Anodised	6	0 0	9	15 1	17	10 8	25	9 9	..	..	..	..	U. K.
Z. 315 No. 3 closed ends Nickel silver finish L. R. P. or/and Slider $\frac{1}{2}$ " width	5	4 5	9	6 3	17	10 8	..	..	34	1 9	..	..	U. K.
Z. 215 No. 2 closed ends Nickel silver finish light Alloy Self and Locking $\frac{7}{16}$ " width.													
Z. 515 No. 5 closed ends Nickel Silver finish L. R. P. or/and Slider $\frac{1}{2}$ " width.	2	14 3	8	10 8	15	14 3	23	4 5	..	..	..	..	U. K.
Z. 516 No. 5 closed ends gilding metal finish L. R. P. or/and slider $\frac{1}{2}$ " width.													
Z. 525 No. 5 Open ends finish slider $\frac{1}{2}$ " width .	..		..		17	10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	U. K.
Z. 815 No. 8 closed ends finish	5	12 5	10	4 5	19	4 5	23	8 0	37	8 0	46	10 8	U. K.